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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
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The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

The New York Gold market was depressed yesterday under the news from Gen. Grant—opening at 191¼, and closing at 194.

Admiral Farragut has been transferred to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He will retain the Hartford as his flagship.

The Provost Marshal General has decided that those drafted men who paid commutation in February and March last are exempt from draft for one year.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the month of September were fifteen millions eight hundred thousand dollars.

Rebel papers estimate the strength of Sherman's army at 103,000, and Sheridan's army at 35,000. One hundred Yankee prisoners per week are said to go over to the rebel lines under the operations of the order promising protection to deserters. General Hood has ordered a court of inquiry to investigate the loss of cars, engines and ordnance at Atlanta. The North Carolina papers say deserters are taking advantage of the Governor's offers of pardon, and are coming out of the mountains; also, that the militia are hunting down large numbers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made no decision of the question relative to securing the cotton in the insurrectionary States, but will probably do so next week.

By the arrival of the Saxonia from Europe we have three days' later news. Muller, the alleged murderer, had arrived in London. The capture of Atlanta is pronounced the crowning success of the South-western Army. The rebel loan has declined three per cent.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the past few days amounted to about a million and a half of dollars.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is to be immediately put in running order to Strasburg.

Captain Dunn, Provost Marshal of Louisville District, with his assistants and the military Police, have been arrested, charged with stealing negroes and selling them for substitutes.

The rebel General Forrest, after the destruction of Sulphur trestle, moved his forces towards Florence, and another attack on Pulaski is feared. Gen. Roussoau was at Tullahoma at last accounts.

General Hooker, accompanied by E. D. Webster, the private Secretary of the Secretary of War, and others, arrived in Baltimore, Thursday evening, from Washington, and took the cars of the Northern Central Railroad for the North. His special orders have not been made known.

General Grant's new movement by the right flank is progressing satisfactorily. General Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line on the extreme right, and General Meade at the same time carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church.

A rumor by way of Richmond states that a brigade of General Sheridan's cavalry had been ambushed. The rumor needs confirmation even in Rebeldom.

The Soldier Vote.

In nominating McCLELLAN the Chicago Convention sought to obtain the votes of the soldiers and did not doubt that it had accomplished that object. Herein it misjudged not only the candidate of the party but the feeling of the army. There was perhaps some reason for believing that on a War Platform he would divide the army vote. But he had no peculiar hold on the army, and the slightest doubt as to his position sufficed to lose him the greater share of the strength he had among the soldiers.

The progress of the canvass has fully established the fact that the soldiers are overwhelmingly opposed to McCLELLAN. No one will charge that they know not whereof they speak, while they say so, nor will anyone have the hardihood to impute their action to other than the loftiest motives. The truth is, this canvass is very largely the soldiers' business. It concerns him whether the country votes one way while he fights another; and you may be sure that he is going to commit no such inconsistency himself. This is a settled fact.

Jeff. Davis Leaves Richmond.

It is suggested that the fact that JEFF. DAVIS left Richmond just at the moment he did, is significant, and that other motives besides paying a visit to HOOD prompted him to leave. All the accounts received from Richmond say that everybody in the city is preparing for a seige or worse. It is not improbable that JEFF. thought his best way was to go while he could. With SHERIDAN thundering in the Shenandoah Valley and GRANT pressing harder and harder, by a daily augmenting army, the rebel Capital no doubt had come to be a place where DAVIS could stay with no comfort. So taking time by the forelock, he left under the convenient plea of attending to matters in Georgia, which were in a plight far less serious than affairs in and around the Rebel capital.

It is about time for the rats to begin to scatter. There are symptoms that the disposition to make off with whatever there is in reach extensively prevails. It is seen in the recent flight of officials with funds which they prudently turned into greenbacks. Symptoms like these always precede the final break-up.

Rebel View of Early's Defeat.

The Richmond papers attribute General EARLY's defeat in the Shenandoah Valley to bad management, and call upon Gen. LEE to retrieve their fortunes. Want of co-operation, they say, more than the preponderating numbers of the Union army has caused their late disasters, and the presence of two Lieutenant-Generals, instead of co-operating, has prevented concentration. They also find fault with their cavalrymen, who should be in the trenches at Petersburg, and their places supplied by *real* cavalry, when their reverses might be repaired. Neither party, they say, can permanently hold the valley, the events of which they call mere episodes of the war—they elate and depress, but do not permanently injure or destroy. They call for a thorough, radical change of commanders and of troops in the valley; also, a complete reform of the army—wanting a regular army, with its real and compact organization, and its firm and unyielding discipline. The papers place great reliance upon Gen. LONGSTREET, who is to change the aspect of affairs in the valley, according to their belief.

AS YET, no letter has appeared from Mr. PENDLETON accepting the Chicago nomination for the Vice-Presidency. To keep him from writing one, it is said no letter has been addressed to him. So obnoxious are his views known to be to the loyal sense of the North that the leaders have deliberately headed him off. Such is the exhibition which the once great Democratic party is making of itself before the world!

Death of Thomas F. Marshal.

The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall died on the 22d instant in Woodford County, Ky., aged sixty-four years. He was one of the most eloquent men the country ever produced, and but for excesses that enslaved him, might have risen to the highest eminence.

DAN RICE, the circus rider, is the McClellan candidate for Senator in the district composed of Erie and Crawford counties. The calculation evidently is that, if anybody can ride the two horses, War Democracy and Peace ditto, Dan is the boy; but the trick is beyond human achievement. No man can ride two steeds when going at full speed in opposite directions.

AN Indian of the Sioux tribe, killed in a late engagement out West was discovered after death to be a red-headed white man.

Late Military Intelligence.

At one time, during the attack on Pilot Knob, the rebels were so near the fort, they got on the draw-bridge, which was down, the ropes having broken, but they were driven back with great slaughter and forced to retreat. Our men fired about three hundred rounds each. The garrison was not pursued after leaving the fort. A train of six wagons had been destroyed by the rebels between Irondale and Mineral Point, and the men massacred without demanding their surrender. One brigade of Gen. Smith's force is now stationed at Merrimac Bridge, a few miles below Jefferson Barracks, the remainder being at the latter place. The towns of Ironton, Allen, Mineral Point and Potosi, suffered great injury. The crops in that country were entirely destroyed.

Late Southern papers contain the following: The Macon *Confederate*, commenting on the propositions for peace tendered by General Sherman, says: Governor Brown replied that their negotiations could lead to no practical results, as Sherman was only a General of one of the Federal armies, and he was Governor of only one of the Confederate States. A correspondent says that Hood is in cheerful spirits, and before many months the Federals will hear of him through quite a novel and unexpected channel.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: General Magruder has gone into Arkansas with a very heavy force. Jeff. Davis is on his way to Georgia, and made a speech at Salisbury, N.C. He said that though reverses had befallen us, the spirit of the Confederacy was unbroken, and it would yet bring peace and independence from a hated foe. He called on all to enter the army, and urged the women to marry no man who shirked the duty of a soldier. The Charleston *Courier* of the 23d, on the authority of a correspondent, says: An agreement has been effected between the rebel Government and a commissioner, representing a certain European population, by which some 35,000 soldiers of approved courage will be added to their army. They are to receive a grant of land belonging to the Confederacy, but where is not stated. The *Courier* intimates that these men come from Poland.

The following Pennsylvanians died and were buried in Washington on Thursday: James Brindle, 5th Artillery, and Frank Weshlong, 50th Infantry. The clerks employed in the Surgeon General's office have formed themselves into a military organization for home defense. Colonel L. Keaver, of the 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, is here sick. Privates A. Wolver and Isaac Long, of the 51st Pennsylvania, died recently at the Staunton, Virginia, hospital.

General Banks and staff have arrived in New York, from New Orleans.

General Averill is said to have been relieved from his command, because he went into camp while the cavalry were pursuing Early from Fisher's Hill.

The following is a description of the new rebel prison on Morris Island, where six hundred rebel officers are confined under fire in retallation for a like act of the rebel authorities toward the same number of Union officers in Charleston:—The place of confinement is located between Forts Strong and Putnam, in the dangerous district, where shells fly freely, in full view of all the rebel works, and closely under our own guns. Within an immensely strong palisaded inclosure, deeply imbedded, twelve or fifteen feet high, and firmly strapped together, and surrounding an area of perhaps four acres and a half, are tents of the prisoners, laid out in regimental style, with wide streets and abundance of room between them. Entirely surrounding the camp, although at some distance from the tents, in order to give the prisoners breathing room, is a rope attached to posts, about fifteen feet from the palisades, which marks the extreme verge and limit of the camp, and beyond which no one can pass, save under the pain of instant death at the hands of the guard who have imperative orders to shoot down any one who attempts to cross the "death line." Within the space between the "death line" and the palisades the sentries, who patrol their beats night and day without intermission. Upon a platform erected on the outside of the palisades is the sentries, who can look down and maintain the closest watch upon the prisoners in all their movements. Beyond these are other sentries and pickets, properly stationed, and forming a succession of guards, to prevent escape if the inner lines have been passed by those who may be insane enough to attempt an escape. Lights, at proper positions at different points, bear upon the prisoners, to be used if any combined efforts should be made to surprise and overpower the guard, and rush out en masse. Heavy guns from the walls of Fort Strong bear upon every part of the camp, and could be used with deadly effect, should the situation of affairs demand it.

Late News Items.

On Thursday morning the woollen mill of Sidney Solms, at Manaynnk, was destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000.

Mrs. Pendleton is a daughter of the author of the national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Her brother was a son of the same patriotic gentleman, but being a rebel, was extremely unlike his father either in feeling or practice.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has abrogated the constitution, and established another one to suit himself, and nobody seems to care much.

On Saturday three or four "democratic" women were standing near the Union meeting in Cumru, when a man stepped up and asked one of them, "Well, mommy, was denkst tum Abe Lincoln er" "Schlecht, schlecht, mer sorg," said the lady. "Ich denk er is an dreckicher weesbter, long-benicher, meaner kortz, dricher bull-hund. Mel mann geht for de Anteooney."—*Reading "Father Abraham."*

A letter found on the person of a dead rebel soldier near Springfield, Mo., which was transmitted to the Department Headquarters at St. Louis, indicated that Price was bound for Jefferson City, via Rolla.

The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* mentions a rumor that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, has been arrested by the order of Jeff. Davis.

Senator Tombs as well as A. H. Stephens is said to be engaged with Gov. Brown, in the peace intrigue, which Davis is said to have gone to head off.

With the capture of Atlanta, Sherman came very near capturing the main body of Hood's army. The defeat of Hardee at Jonesboro left him incapable of rendering any assistance or support to the army of Atlanta under the immediate command of Hood, who, deprived of all communications in his rear, was completely hemmed in. In view of his critical situation, Hood held a council of war. Every member of that council agreed that if they remained longer in the town the necessity of surrender would only be a question of time, and that to attempt to rejoin Hardee, with our forces intervening on the Atlanta and Macon Railroad, would expose them to an attack while marching in column, and probably result in their annihilation. The emergency was a desperate one, and it required no little nerve to decide calmly on the course to pursue. Several of the council, it is reported in Atlanta, believing escape impossible, proposed to offer terms of capitulation. But Hood, although not a great general, is a bold and determined fighter, and resolved to rejoin Hardee or perish in his attempt. By a flank movement, after the style of Sherman and Grant—except that it was retrogressive—he accomplished his purpose, and escaped for a time the destruction and humiliation which will surely overtake him and his followers at no very distant day.

The annual report of the Michigan University by President Haven, shows that the number of students in the three Departments of Science, Literature and Arts, Medicines and Law during the year has been greater than at any previous year. In the Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts, the number was 350. The preceding year it was 295, though in 1859 the number was 286, nearly as great as last year. The average number for the past eight years has been 270. In the Department of Medicine and Surgery the number of students the last year has been 350. The year previous it was 322, and the average for the last eight years has been 224. Large as this number is, it will be observed that the increase last year was very great. In the Department of Law the number of students during the past year has been 221. The year preceding it was 151. This Department has been in operation only five years, and the average number of students has been 146. The general library consists of thirteen thousand volumes. The financial affairs of the University are in a most prosperous condition. The cash receipts last year were $71,594 57. The cash balance on hand July 1st, 1864, was $20,089 30. It is estimated that the receipts for the coming year will reach $80,000. There are thirty professors and instructors employed in the University at an aggregate cost of $38,551 74. During the past year the number of graduates reached 184, of which 71 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws; 50 Doctors of Medicine; 13 Master of Arts.

The steamboat Seneca, at Detroit, burst her boiler on Thursday forenoon, badly scalding Captain Morrison, master of the boat, as also the fireman Edward Marr, and slightly scalding the engineer, James Kelly.

A correspondent at City Point, writing on the 28th, says if the tone of the news from the army expresses any unusual feeling of enthusiasm, it is because that feeling is merely the reflection of the buoyancy of every soldier here. The recent victories in the valley; the straits of the enemy before us; the reinforced and invigorated army now assembled here, are all matters for congratulation, and facts which tend to render the troops exceedingly hopeful as to the result of the present campaign. From deserters and refugees we know that the utmost consternation prevails at Richmond, and that the citizens are packing up their household goods and departing. The paymaster and clerk who recently absconded with funds of the rebel treasury, which they took good care to convert into greenbacks and gold, were the first rats to desert the sinking ship, and we now learn that Jeff Davis himself has left Richmond for the purpose of visiting Hood's army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rebel Estimate of Sheridan's Strength.

SHERMAN'S FORCES ENUMERATED

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER $15,000 000.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT TRANSFERRED.

The Release of Southern Cotton.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

The Macon *Telegraph*, of the 7th, gives the following as a reliable estimate of Sherman's army: Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Schofield, encamped at Decatur, 25,000; army of Mississippi, Gen. Smith, encamped at Eastpoint, 23,000; army of Tennessee, Gen. Thomas, encamped at Atlanta, 55,000. The Charlottesville *Chronicle* of the 21st says Sheridan's army is made up as follows. Emory's corps, 19th, 18,000 on the rolls but only 14,000 fit for service; Wright's corps, sixth, 7,000; Crook's command, 6,000; Cavalry, 8,000, aggregate, 33,000.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 20th says one hundred wounded Yankee soldiers per week come into their lines under operation of order sixty-five, promising protection to deserters, and the Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th says the first installment of several hundred of that class left on the previous day for an unknown point, where they would be put through the Yankee lines and aided to escape. The rebel war office has just issued an order requiring the State of South Carolina to furnish four thousand laborers per month to work on the fortifications.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that leases of property by officers for Government use require a stamp the same as other leases, and duplicates and triplicates must be stamped the same as originals.

The First National Bank of Batavia Ill., and the Second of Bangor, Me., have been made depositories of public moneys.

The Internal Revenue receipts for September were fifteen millions eight hundred thousand dollars, being about the same as for August, but not quite up to the estimates.

Gen. Hood has ordered a Court of Inquiry on the loss of cars, engineers and ordnance at Atlanta. Col. Gilmer, commandant of military prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, has been removed and Maj. Gen. Florida, takes his place. The North Carolina papers say many deserters are coming out of the mountains and availing themselves of the Governor's offers of pardon, and the militia is also hunting down and bringing in large numbers.

Now that the transfer of Admiral Farragut to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron is officially announced, there is occasion to caution the country against the conclusion that Wilmington is to be at once taken. To accomplish that requires the co-operation of the land and naval forces, and, as every one knows, every soldier is needed elsewhere. It is probable, however, that means will be found to stop blockade-running there. The Brooklyn is repairing at Boston, and the Admiral will, it is understood, retain the Hartford as his flagship. He is on his way from New Orleans to New York.

In reply to a letter of inquiry, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that tapes, wires, &c., used in the manufacture of hoop skirts are not exempt from the tax, unless the manufacturer can show to the satisfaction of the Government that these materials are not only manufactured exclusively for such manufacture, but that they are unfit for any other use.

Notwithstanding the positive assertions of the New York journals, no decision has been arrived at by the Treasury Department relative to the Cotton Question. Many persons have been here to give their views—some with honest purpose to aid the Department in coming to a conclusion, and some evidently to serve their own ends. Most of them have been given an audience with the Secretary, and he now has the whole subject under consideration and regulations will be probably promulgated next week.

The Invasion of Missouri.

Gen. Ewing's Command at Harrison.

Pursuit of Anderson's Butchers.

RAILROAD CUT BY THE REBELS.

ENEMY STILL AT PILOT KNOB.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.

The telegraph between Franklin and Rolla has been interrupted since last night, indicating the presence of rebels on the southwest branch road. It is supposed if General Ewing reached Harrison and found the rebel force had got east of him, he would attempt to reach Rolla, where General McNeil is strengthening the post, having the entire male population working on the fortifications. One of the forts command every approach to the town.

General Fisk has called out the militia in North Missouri again, to take the field against the guerrillas. He confirms all the accounts of the Centralia massacre. Gen. Douglass is already in pursuit of Anderson's butchers. A train went down to De Soto to-day, and found the Iron Mountain clear, and saw nothing of the enemy. The condition of affairs before De Soto is unknown. The rebels captured about 1,000 pigs of lead at Richmond. The steamer Bart Able, left yesterday for Herculaneum, as a picket boat. Gen. Pleasanton relieved Gen. Blair of the command of the city and county of St. Louis, to-day.

The small fight on the southwest branch railroad arrived to-night and reports that Gen. Ewing reached Harrison, a station, about ten o'clock last night, closely pursued by the enemy. Fighting had been going on, but the result was unknown. The road was cut this side of Harrison, and the towns of Cuba and Bourbon, between Harrison and Franklin between these two towns, the supposition is that the road is cut on both sides of that point, severing communication with both St. Louis and Rolla.

Escaped prisoners, who arrived at Desoto today, report that Pilot Knob is still held by the rebels, but their numbers and future movements are not known. It is understood that a portion of Gen. Smith's force start from Franklin on the intersection of the Pacific and Southwest roads, to march the roads forty miles southwest of here to-night.

SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATIONS.

Movements of the Rebel Forrest.

Another Attack on Pulaski Feared.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.

Late advices report Gen. Rosseau at Tullamona, and the road and wires in working order to that point. A telegram from Pulaski, dated the 30th, reports that patrols were fired upon on different roads yesterday. Several Federal officers captured had escaped, and many privates are coming into our lines. Forrest has 25 wagon loads of ammunition, and 3 pieces of artillery. Two are 10-pound parrotts. The artillery was captured at Athens. Six pieces more have been sent across the river. Part of the 51st Michigan were captured in a fight at Athens.

Decatur is again reported captured by Wheeler. In the fight at Sulphur Branch Trestle, Col Lathrop, of the 18th U. S. colored troops, Lieut. Carter and Assistant Surgeon Wayne, of the 3d Tennessee, were killed. Total Federal loss, twenty-five killed and eight wounded. The 3d Tennessee, Colonel Mepham, 313 in number, were captured at Sulphur Branch Trestle. The negroes were all treated as prisoners of war, and the officers allowed their private property. The officers will be paroled at Meridian, Miss., and sent to Memphis for exchange. Forrest moved his lines under a flag of truce at Sulphur Branch Trestle. The rebels are reported to be in large numbers opposite Florence and along the line of the river. It is believed that another attack will soon be made upon Pulaski.

ARREST OF A PROVOST MARSHAL.

LOUISVILLE, September 30.

Lieut. Col. Hammond, Acting Commandant at this post, has arrested Captain Dunn, Provost Marshal of this city, and all his assistants, including the military police, for seizing negroes about the city and selling them as substitutes. The parties will be tried before a Military Commission. Maj. Wharton assumes the duties of Provost Marshal. Several police are said to be implicated in the negroe seizures.

IMPORTANT DRAFT DECISION.

NEW YORK, September 30.

A special to the *Post* says Provost Marshal General Fry decides that persons who paid commutation money in February and March last are exempt from the draft for the period of one year from the time of payment.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

Preliminaries of His New Move.

Complete Surprise of the Rebels.

LEE'S ARMY MASSED ON THE LEFT.

The Rebel Repulse at Fort Sedgwick.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, September 30.

Your correspondent with Grant's army sends the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Thursday, September 29th, 6 A. M.

The whole of Gen. Butler's army is in motion. For several days the portents of a movement of some kind, in some direction, must have been apparent to any one with the slightest military experience. The loading up of ammunition trains for the front, the laying of pontoon bridges across James river, the withdrawal of the tenth corps from the trenches, directly before Petersburg on the line of the Appomattox—were all significant items in the plan of preparation. By a kind of tacit agreement, however, as far as I am aware, the precise objects of the movement have been religiously tabooed in conversation. Everybody has seemed to understand instinctively that the success of the plan depended upon the strictest secrecy, and I doubt whether anything is definitely known of our intentions beyond the circle of half a dozen persons directly connected with the Lieutenant General and General Butler. All yesterday afternoon and until a late hour of night, there was considerable unusual excitement at these headquarters. Generals and staff officers were constantly coming and going, and on the road in front there was a moving column of artillery, cavalry and infantry passing in the direction of Deep Bottom. Whatever the movement may mean, there is no mistaking the profound confidence felt by everybody that it will prove successful. The troops engaged in it are the tenth corps, General Birney, and the eighth, Gen. Ord. They will cross James river at Deep Bottom. Gen. Butler and staff took the saddle at 5 o'clock. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, last night, there was heavy cannonading and musketry opposite the 9th corps on the Jerusalem plank road, which continued at least an hour. We learn that it was an attempt on the part of the rebels to feel the strength of our lines, and they departed satisfied with the experiment. Lt. Col. E. Worthington Smith, late Assistant Adjutant General of the 10th corps, was yesterday announced as Adjutant General of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. He is a citizen of Chicago, and a good officer, of three years experience in the Adjutant General's Department.

Beyond the letter of your correspondent very little is yet known here of Gen. Grant's movement. The 10th Corps began to move from their position about dark Wednesday evening, and the crossing of the James was effected before daylight. It has been known for some days that the greater part of Lee's army was massed on either flank of the line of Petersburg, to prevent a supposed intended movement on the Danville Railroad, and it was also known that some 4,000 men had been sent to reinforce Early or make a diversion in his favor. Yet our troops were surprised to find so few men in the enemy's works near Chaplins' Bluff, which were very strong and could have been defended successfully against a very large force. All things indicated that the rebels were very much surprised at the movement North of the James, when everything had pointed to one South of Petersburg. Our loss is reported small.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, September 30.

Passengers from City Point report that early Wednesday night the tenth corps, under Gen. Ord, broke camp and moved to the left, on the Jones' Neck, on the James river, where a pontoon bridge had been thrown across the river and a ferry established. By twelve o'clock the advance guards had succeeded in effecting the crossing in safety and before daylight the whole corps got over. An attack was immediately ordered and the entrenchments on Chaplin's farm were carried with but little resistance. There appeared to be but few rebel troops in the entrenchments, and it was thought that they had been previously withdrawn either to be sent up the valley to check Sheridan, or to the Weldon Road, to strike a blow from Grant there. We have, however, captured three or four hundred prisoners, and fifteen pieces of artillery.

The 18th corps, under Birney, advanced from Deep Bottom at the same time that Ord moved up to New Market road and carried the entrenchments with ease. The rebels showed but little disposition to contest the ground. They appeared to be completely surprised. Of the subsequent movements of our forces nothing was known at City Point, and the wisest refrained from indicating to me even the surmises and sorrows of war, we will not cease to watch and to labor against the reviving of these iniquitous things in the shape of pence and wars, or will pray that this overflowing scourge may sweep them utterly away.

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5. That, as the momentous issues of this long and dreadful war must be settled by a solution in a combined struggle in the field and at the polls, we will sustain with our votes the brave and noble men who are defending our liberties, and will condemn the factious spirit of fellow-citizens, by every consideration of religious hope and duty, of devotion to country and to liberty, that will influence the action of November next final and fatal to the hopes of traitors in arms and conspirators in political council.

6. That our hopes for the preservation of our liberties as a nation, and for the complete emancipation of the African race in the South, depend, under God, upon the firmness of the Government in upholding the integrity of the Union, through all the trials and doubts and disasters of the war, and in that policy which looks to the abandonment of slavery as the condition of permanent union and peace.

7. That, while we solemnly pledge ourselves before God to fill up, in our measure, that which is behind of suffering and of sacrifice for the completion of the work, and with unfaltering purpose to sustain the Government in subjugating the rebellion, we will pray day by day for the coming of a peace untarnished by concession to the authors of this unnatural war, and established upon justice, in liberty, and unity forever.

An English missionary in India, the Rev. J. Wenger, is engaged in translating the Scriptures into Sanscrit. He has proceeded nearly to the end of Jeremiah. The Bible, in this language, is intelligible to learned Brahmins in every province in India. This translaiton is said to be excellent.

Rev. Ephraim Newton, D. D., of Wilmington, has completed his half century of ministerial service; and Rev. Silas McKeen, D.D., of Bradford, Vt., has also completed his.

Rev. Mr. Thomas has resigned the rectorate of St. Paul's chapel, in New Haven, Connecticut, to take the professorship of Biblical Exegesis and Hebrew in the divinity school of the Bishop Seabury mission, at Faribault, Minnesota.

Rev. Dr. Butler, having recently arrived in this country from Rome, has entered upon his duties as professor in the Philadelphia Divinity School.

Rev. M. P. Kinney has received a unanimous call from the Second Congregational church and society of Rockford, Illinois.

Rev. W. Ireland, missionary to the Zulus in South Africa, now in this country, expects to return to his field of labor in a few weeks.

Rev. James G. Shinn has been appointed chaplain at the United States Hospital, West Philadelphia, in place of the Rev. Dr. West, deceased.

The Slave Trade in Egypt.

The correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Alexandria, Egypt, gives the following account of the slave trade in that region:

From information recently received from Khartoom, affairs on the White River would appear to be in a very unsettled state, and fears are entertained for the safety of many of the traders at all in those districts. This is owing to the slave "razzias" made on the negro tribes by the dealers from Khartoom and the neighborhood, which, notwithstanding the increased imposts levied by the Government on the White Nile expeditions, have mustered this year in larger numbers than ever previously. Several instances of these marauders are reported to have taken place, and the Government have despatched a strong military force, with a view, it is said, of putting down this disgraceful traffic. It is difficult for the honest traders on the White Nile to complete with this class of unprincipled adventurers, and unless this state of things is speedily put a stop to legitimate trade with the negroes will become utterly impracticable. They are already becoming so exasperated at the enormities under which they have suffered at the hands of the Arabs and some European traders that a large armed escort is required even for travelling on the borders of the river. The interior is said to be almost impassable. It is estimated that of the 6,000 or 7,000 men who leave Khartoom annually for the White River, no less than two-thirds have this year been employed in sacking and pillaging the negro villages and carrying off prisoners (mostly women and children) for sale. It is expected that many of the merchants at Khartoom, who have advanced both money and goods to the natives for the purpose of fitting out those expeditions, will suffer severely in consequence of the steps recently taken by the Government to prevent the return of the boats, a measure which, for the benefit of the country, cannot be too highly commended."

GRANT'S NEW MOVE.

HIS ARMY PUSHING ON.

Rebel Right Captured by General Warren.

Gen. Meade Carries the Enemy's Line

GEN. BUTLER'S LINE ASSAULTED.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

LATEST FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

A Brigade of Gen. Sheridan Reported Ambushed.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
September 30th, 9 A. M.

Major-General Dix—A dispatch from General Grant, dated half past 3 o'clock this afternoon, at City Point, states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day on their extreme right, capturing a number of prisoners. He immediately prepared to follow up his success. Gen. Meade moved from his left this morning and carried the enemy's line near Poplar Grove Church.

A later dispatch dated this evening at five o'clock, and just received, states that Major-General Butler at three P. M., reports that the enemy had just made an assault in three columns on his line, near Chapin's Farm, and had been repulsed. No report had been received from Gen. Meade since he carried the enemy's line near the Poplar Grove Church.

No intelligence from Gen. Sheridan's operations have been received since Sunday night, except through Richmond papers, and the latest report from that source that has reached the Department was the advance of his cavalry to Staunton heretofore metioned. Petersburg papers of to-day mention a rumor which they say is not confirmed, that one brigade of Sheridan's cavalry was ambushed at Swift Run Creek.

Dispatches from Newbern received this evening, state that the yellow fever is extensively prevailing at that place, but it is not very fatal among the troops. They are encamped outside the town.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated half-past eight last night, states that he has made an actual exchange of 2,000 of his own army, and made an arrangement with Hood to send to the other prisoners a supply of clothing, &c.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Subscriptions to National Loans.

EXTENSION OF MILITARY RAILROAD.

Exciting Chase of a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, September 30.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan during the last days amount to about a million and a half of dollars.

The Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad is to be repaired and put in running order for Sherman's supplies. The road is to be protected by an ample military guard, has been sent out for this purpose. The work will be pushed forward with the utmost possible dispatch, and in a few days will be finished.

Acting Master Kimball, commanding U. S. steamer Nipion writing to the Navy Department from the mouth of Bull Creek, dated September 26th, reports that on the 25th he discovered a large steamer, painted white, with two smokestacks and two masts, coming out of the creek. He immediately gave chase and fired several broadsides at her, nearly every shot of which took effect. The Nipion attempted to run down the blockading runner, but was unable to do so, and owing to her superior speed she escaped. Another United States vessel overhauled her, however, and chased her aground off the Main Battery, where she was set on fire by the crew and destroyed. The name of the blockade runner was not ascertained.

Late Religious Intelligence.

The General Association of Congregational Ministers of the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania held its annual meeting in Jersey City last week. The following resolutions on the state of the country were adopted:

1. That the signal victories which have crowned our arms, following so closely upon a season of darkness and humiliation, call for present gratitude to Almighty God, who hath regarded the confessions and supplications of his people, and in the midst of righteous judgments remembered mercy.

2. That, amid the rejoicings of victory which kindled our devotions and give tone to our praises, still having in remembrance the sins that caused the nation to pass under the sufferings and sorrows of war, we will not cease to watch and to labor against the reviving of these iniquitous things in the shape of pence and wars, or will pray that this overflowing scourge may sweep them utterly away.

3. That, as the momentous issues of this long and dreadful war must be settled by a solution in a combined struggle in the field and at the polls, we will sustain with our votes the brave and noble men who are defending our liberties, and will condemn the factious spirit of fellow-citizens, by every consideration of religious hope and duty, of devotion to country and to liberty, that will influence the action of November next final and fatal to the hopes of traitors in arms and conspirators in political council.

4. That our hopes for the preservation of our liberties as a nation, and for the complete emancipation of the African race in the South, depend, under God, upon the firmness of the Government in upholding the integrity of the Union, through all the trials and doubts and disasters of the war, and in that policy which looks to the abandonment of slavery as the condition of permanent union and peace.

5. That, while we solemnly pledge ourselves before God to fill up, in our measure, that which is behind of suffering and of sacrifice for the completion of the work, and with unfaltering purpose to sustain the Government in subjugating the rebellion, we will pray day by day for the coming of a peace untarnished by concession to the authors of this unnatural war, and established upon justice, in liberty, and unity forever.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

Reception of Muller, the Murderer.

Capture of Atlanta a Crowning Success.

Meeting of Sovereigns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., September 29.

The steamer Saxonia, from Southampton on the 21st, passed Cape Race this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of Associated Press. Her news is three days later. Muller, the alleged murder, arrived in London on the 17th. An immense crowd gathered to take a look at him.

The London *Times* says the capture of Atlanta is the crowning success of the Southwestern army.

The rebel loan has declined 3 per cent. Consuls at 88¼@88¾ for money.

The commander of the Allies in Scheleswig has prohibited the celebration of peddions.

Rumors of an approaching interview between the French, Russian and Prussian sovereigns are considered unfounded in Paris.

The Paris Intelligencer says it seems certain that arrangements have been made between France and Italy for a solution of the Roman question.

The Czar of Russia was to visit the Emeror of the French at Swalback on the 21st.

A new Spanish ministry has been formed who had unconditional concessions to make.

The Turin journals discuss the question of the removal of the Italian capitol to Florence. The *Opinione* says the removal is necessary to advance the solution of the Roman question the Government cannot refuse.

Georgia Peace Rumors Unfounded.

Failure of an Extensive Coffee House.

NEW YORK, September 30.

The *Express* states that the largest coffee houses in Brazil with connections here and in Baltimore, has failed, owing to the heavy decline in Sterling Exchange, of which they were large holders. Gold closed at Evening Exchange at 194.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the *Republican* announces by authority that all reports about Georgia peace propositions are without foundation. Workmen are engaged in putting the Orange and Alexandria Railroad in running order to Strasburg. There are 15,000 rebel prisoners at Point Lookout.

Chicago Market.

September 30.

Flour—Has a declining tendency, going down 25@50c to-day. Wheat—Dull, and declined 10@12c; sales at $1 58@1 55 for No. 1, and $1 48@1 50 for No. 2. Corn—Declined 3@4c; sales $1 24@1 26 for No. 2. Oats—Dull, and declined 1@1½c; sales at 62@63c for No. 1, and 60@61½ for No. 2. Whisky—Quiet at $1 65. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 27 600 bu; oats, 100,900 bu. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 182,000 bu. Freights—Dull.

OIL REGION OF WEST VIRGINIA

Interesting Reconnoisance of the West Virginia Oil Region—Its Present and Future Prospects—Geological View of the Territory—The Wealth of the Hughes River District—The Vertical Coal Seam Phenomenon—The New Well on Horse Neck.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
PETROLEUM, W. Va., Sept. 24, 1864.

Having just reached this point from an extensive tour in the Oil Region of West Virginia, I have concluded to drop you a hurried sketch, presuming it may be adapted to your readers, many of whom I have met in the course of my explorations.

I have explored and carefully examined the entire region from the mouth of Bull Creek to the vicinity of Burning Springs, a distance of nearly forty miles, confining my route to the line of upheaval, which is so remarkably defined throughout the entire extent. This is, indeed, a remarkable region, and must become the great centre of Petroleum interests in the United States. To the geologist it presents the most interesting and remarkable features. The "belt," as it is called, is a well marked zone of fissure and dislocation, stretching throughout the entire distance indicated. It can be traced on the summit of the highest hills, and in the depth of the lowest valleys. Through long and fatiguing miles I have traced the anti-clival axis and wondered at the power which elevated these lower strata and set them edgewise and with with varied indentions through this wide extensive region. The "brook" has an irregular width of from one mile to three, and stretches in a general course from North to South. In some places the dislocation has been so violent as to place the strata in almost a vertical position; in other localities it declines at an angle from five to forty five degrees.

It is within this "knob," or on the line of this upheaval, that oil men prefer to bore. With rare except ons, wells along this geological line, bored at the junction of de

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN F. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

British Interest in Our Elections.

That portion of the British people and press in sympathy with the rebels, appears to be as anxious for the election of McCLELLAN as even the most zealous of his supporters here. Very naturally they conclude that the immediate and legitimate result of his election would be an "immediate cessation of hostilities," which could be succeeded by but one result—the independence of the South, the dismemberment of the country, and the destruction of the power and respectability of this government forever. It is no difficult to perceive why such a result should be regarded with peculiar satisfaction throughout all Europe, Russia probably excepted. We cannot, however, perceive how any portion of the people of the North can lend their efforts, however futile they may prove to be, to bring about such a result, and at the same time pretend to be any better than rebels in arms.

British Statesmen, and the British Press see clearly the effect of things, although they may not at all times show much intelligence in estimating the probability of the desired events ever happening. Thus in the case of McCLELLAN, they judge rightly when they suppose that disunion would follow his election to the Presidency; but when they say that the Chicago Convention represented "the preponderating political sentiment in the North," they manifest the same ignorance of the real state of the Northern feeling, which they have exhibited ever since the war commenced.

It is evident that the Rebels, not only in the South but abroad, and all their sympathizers, are agreed that the only hope of the Rebellion is McCLELLAN'S election. It is but fair to infer hence, that all the aid which can be extended to McCLELLAN, not only from the South but abroad, where the affairs of the Rebellion are really managed, will be extended to the Democrats in the present canvass. The Presidential battle is as important to them as any that has been or is likely to be fought, and we see no reason why England should build iron-clads for the South and furnish her with the sinews of war, and still hesitate to assist McCLELLAN, when his election would be of more service than a whole fleet of iron-clads. We do not believe there will be any such hesitation; though we confess to no fear on account of the success of such co-operation. The deduction is perfectly legitimate from the attitude of England throughout the war. But there has not been a moment when England has not been blind to the actual condition of affairs in this country, and has not consequently practically thrown away her aid; so we have not the slightest apprehension from her sympathy and co-operation for McCLELLAN in the pending canvass.

"No Compromise with Rebels nor Copperheads."

So proclaimed a banner borne in the procession on Thursday. Some persons profess to discriminate between Rebels and Copperheads. Loyal men make only this distinction, that the Rebels are in the South under the despotism of JEFF. DAVIS, while the Copperheads are at the North sympathizing with those traitor despots, whilst they have all the freedom accorded to them which is denied to the people of the South. The Copperhead is worse, even, than the Rebel despot JEFF. DAVIS. We must, therefore, if we would practice self-respect and pride of nationality, make no terms with traitors, whether they be Southern Rebels or Northern Copperheads.

Free Labor—Free Speech—Free Press—Free Men.

This was another of the mottoes which was carried by one of the delegations in Monday's procession. It indicates that the Union men know what they are about sufficiently well to know how to do it, and know how to do it so well that they *will* do it. They intend to use every effort in their power not simply to elect LINCOLN and JOHNSON, but to elect them by so extraordinary a majority as shall make Copperheads wonder what age they live in.

Where is the Democratic Party?

In the front ranks of both the armies of the Mississippi and the Potomac, the great commanders are Democrats. Generals GRANT, MEADE, SHERIDAN, SHERMAN, MCCLERNAND, ROSECRANS, JOHN A. LOGAN—all are old school DOUGLAS Democrats.

There was a great, and an honorable party called Democratic, from the time of JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE and JACKSON, to the breaking out of the present great rebellion. Most of the prominent men of that party are in our armies or laboring as civilians to sustain the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the exponent of the principle that man is capable of self-government. The fact is brought to notice to show that there is a united effort by all good men to save our country.

Peace Commissioners.

One of the banners borne along in the procession of Thursday had the inscription, "Peace Commissioners:—GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, and SHERIDAN." This is plainly indicative of the position occupied by the people as regards the war. They desire peace, but they do not propose to ignore the blood that has been spilled already. They are resolved upon pursuing the war until Peace shall rise from the ashes of the crushed Rebellion. They demand a Peace which shall be lasting, which will be indeed a blessing to our posterity. War must go on vigorously until such a Peace shall have been won.

Down with Slavery.

This was a sentiment which adorned one side of a transparency on Thursday. The meaning of the potent expression is so very transparent that it could be elucidated by all who read it. As a sentiment, which dared be carried through the streets of Pittsburgh, it was looked upon by Copperheads as awfully ominous.

Not to be Rained Down.

The Copperheads were terror-stricken when they saw the procession pass through our streets on Thursday. They had an idea that the Union men and women would not dare to venture out in such a rain storm as came upon us, but they forgot that our ranks were made up in no small measure of persons whose love of country—whose devotion to the duties of patriotism, were stronger than even the equinoctial storm. The resolution to make a Union Demonstration was so strong that no storm could quench it. The brave hearts that turned out on Thursday would, on small provocation, take their places in ranks nearer the Rebels of the South, but, as Gen. HOOKER said in Brooklyn, we who are at home have a work to do of equal importance with that of the soldier in the field, in guarding our firesides against the incursions of Copperheads, and in saving the institutions of freedom intact, that when the war is over soldiers may have Union homes in which to rest after their weary and gallant defense of their country. With such motives to urge, a rain storm was but a small circumstance in the esteem of the stalwart men and the brave ladies who turned out on Thursday in honor of the Union.

The War Democratic Ground.

The Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy, New York, a whole-souled War Democrat, has received the nomination for Congress in his district. In accepting the nomination he states the true ground upon which War Democrats ought to stand, in the following clear and comprehensive manner:

"For the preservation of our Government and the continuance of the Union in its integrity but one course has commended itself to my judgment. I believe the military power of the South must be broken—her armies demolished. Whenever this shall have been accomplished, and that portion of her people now in rebellion evince a willingness to lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the laws of the land, all conflicting differences could, I think, be reconciled. Nothing, however, as the people of the South are under the iron rule of their present despotic leaders, and those leaders wield the power of an unconquered army, there can be no hope of a peaceful arbitrament. Until some other than the recognition of a Southern Confederacy can be the basis of negotiation I would strengthen our armies in the field. For one I desire to be among the very last who would yield assent to the establishment of a foreign Government on the soil of the United States, whether that Government be presided over by Jefferson Davis or a scion of royalty furnished through the disinterested magnanimity of England or France.

"I do not forget that *the war has been forced on the North*, and that it must be waged for our national life, for the hopes of self-government, for the respectability and dignity of labor. Thus regarding it, I have no words of allowance and sympathy for those who, assuming to be the exponents of public sentiment, have only tender expressions of apology and kindness for traitors, and unmeasurable vocabulary of denunciation for the war and everything incident to its conduct. Peace, beyond any other possible event, would be hailed throughout the land with exultation and thanksgiving, but it must be a peace without dishonor, without disunion, and of a character not again to be broken. It is for such a peace that the friends of order have been filled with the bravest in our land—only such an one can atone for the anguish and desolation which now clothe in mourning from which these brave men went forth to battle.

"To the men and measures that in my judgment will most certainly and speedily promote the consummation of such a peace, I shall continue to give my earnest support."

This exposition of patriotic policy should serve as a foundation for all loyal men, independent of party.

Universal Emancipation.

Among the devices which were borne aloft by the loyal men who marched through our streets on Thursday, none were more conspicuous than the one at the head of this article:—"Universal Emancipation." There was a time, and that not long ago, when such a doctrine was entertained only on the ground of "war necessity." To-day the people hold up the motto with confidence and pride. Universal Emancipation is no longer a necessity, except as a condition of virtue. What was a national necessity six months ago, has become a national virtue. "The time has now come" when it must be declared freely and openly.

Personal.

"A most extraordinary case," says the New York *Sun*, "is that of Mr. C. H. Fitchette, of West Point, has come to our knowledge. Mr. Fitchette, it appears, has been for a very long time afflicted with a very bad throat, caused from catarrh. It gradually grew worse, till he was compelled to abandon the charge of his business; The most eminent physicians were consulted in the case, among them being some of our most eminent physicians in this city, but all to no avail. He gradually grew worse, until at last he could not eat, what nourishment he took being in the shape of liquids; and at last it was with difficulty even that he could swallow at all. In this condition of not being able to eat, he was for three months. As a natural consequence he became a skeleton, and was fast, to all appearances, dying. The physicians now gave him up as entirely incurable, Having heard of many of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. Brown, of No. 10 West Fifteenth street, the city, his friends determined to consult this celebrated gentleman. The result was that in two weeks Mr. Fitchette was able to eat as heartily as ever, and on the first of August resumed charge of his business with restored health. His recovery is no more of an astonishment to his friends, and to himself, than it is to the physicians who so unsuccessfully treated him. Mr. Fitchette is a brother in law of E. T. Roberts, Esq., of the Grand Union Hotel, Broadway, and on Wm. A. Miller, Esq., corner of Dey and West streets, from either of whom the veracity of our statement can be ascertained.

John B. Myers, Esq., a well-known merchant and auctioneer in Philadelphia, died on Wednesday morning, at his residence in Torresdale.

The new American Episcopal Church at Paris, under the pastoral charge of Rev. W. O. Lamson, was consecrated by Bishop Mellvaine, of Ohio, and Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New York.

E. N. Fuller, editor of the Newark (N.J.) *Journal*, has been indicted before the United States Court, at Trenton, on a charge of publishing articles counselling resistance to the draft in July last.

John Burr, a young Scotch artist of considerable merit, was lately married to the eldest of the celebrated Boone children, whose enactment of Shakspearian characters was so popular in America a few years since. Burr's last picture, "The Puppy Show," which was in the Royal Academy, brought £900.

George L. Stearns, one of our straightest radicals, says: "Crush the rebellion, and God will take care of the negro." Sumner commonwealth amends by saying: "Do justice to the negro, and God will take ca re of the rest."

A Fizzle.

While the Union forces of Western Pennsylvania were passing through our streets, Thursday, an Irishman who occupied a place on the sidewalk with his arms folded near to another bold representative of the Fenians was overheard to provoke the following colloquy:—

First Irishman—"Paddy, isn't that a grate fizzle?"

Second Irishman—(Shaking his umbrella and sending same rain water in No. 1's face,) "Yer right, but it's the most enormous thing in the way of a fizzle that I iver seed."

No. 1.—"Paddy, it's all boys they are in the waggin's."

No. 2.—"Boys, is it, they are? Ah! they're not without fathers and big brothers."

No. 1.—"An there's lots o' wemin."

No. 2.—"Mike, my boy, me mother was a woman, and it's in that same fizzle she'd like to be, if she was alive, heaven rest her soul. It's miself that niver makes sport of such fizzles; niver be caught calling a big thing like that a fizzle any more, Mike, or ye'll be taken for a fish among so much water." (Giving his dripping umbrella another shake in Mike's face.)

Another Journal for Gen. McClellan.

The Chicago-McClellan ticket has just received an important ally in the London *Times*. That journal supports the Chicago candidates. It says:

"The most important part of the news relates to the Chicago Convention. Lincoln and his policy have received a heavy check. That Convention has chosen McClellan—the man whom Lincoln is endeavoring to keep down—the man most able to repair his errors and arrest the ruin plainly impending over the great republic. It will be observed that the Convention speaks of the preservation of the Union as the principal object. But this declaration would have had more weight if the Convention had stated what course it would recommend in case conciliation and compromise, which it advises, should fail in effecting, as assuredly they will, the reconstruction of the Union."

This accession to their strength must gratify the McClellan men immensely. It will at least show many Americans just where McClellan stands. He is not only the Chicago candidate—he is also the favorite of the British aristocracy.

Political.

"Another Democratic meeting broken up!" "Where at?"

"A large crowd of Democrats scattered by Union so diers!"

"Where, Where?"

Union officers participate in the disturbance!"

"Good! good! Where did it all happen?"

"In the Shenandoah Valley."

"Git out!"

The following is an extract from a letter from an officer of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, now at New Orleans: "We have some little political excitement here in the company, but the men do not take that interest in the campaign that they would if they could only vote. Most of the boys are strong for "Old Abe," there being only five men for McClellan in the company. I think out of one hundred men here we could give ninety votes for Lincoln, but then what is the use of talking? We are not of as much account as those fellows who stay at home and cry peace for fear of being drafted."

A Fourth Ward, Philadelphia, police officer yesterday picked from the kennel in which they were rolling, two miserable looking children. Their hair looked as though comb had never entered it, and dirt enveloped them like a blanket. They could not tell where they lived, and both were very hungry. They were taken to the Central Station, to await identification. The mother soon appeared to claim them. Her breath exhaled a strong odor of coal oil or whisky, and her appearance was that of dilapidated degradation. From her grimy neck, attached to a shoe-string was a McClellan medal.

"Why do you wear that?" asked the telegraph operator, as he sorrowfully passed over the children to her keeping.

"Because I'm a McClellan woman," was the reply; "an' I want people to know it—bad luck to thim that go agin' him."

"And why are you a McClellan woman?"

"Every why. Whin McClellan's elected the naygurs'll all get durnky out, an' calico an' whisky 'll come down to the ould prices."

"What else?"

"Arrah, howld yer insh!" was the reply of the haridan, as she wa'ked away in her broken and ill-savored shoes. "The nixt time ye see me childher just lave 'em alone. Small thanks to yez for bothertin' me, comin' after 'em."

This type of women are invariably for the hero of the gunboats.

James Guthrie, of Kentucky, is announced to address the "iron interest" of Pennsylvania on the merits of McClellan. We think the "iron interest" has pretty well made up its mind.

James Buchanan, after his nomination in 1856, boastfully said he was no longer James Buchanan—he was the Cincinnati platform. This is a good precedent for McClellan, who must be hereafter considered not G. B. McClellan, but the Chicago platform.

Governor Randall, at a Union meeting in Washington, declared, emphatically, that God never invested one man with power to enslave another man, be his color what it may. The Governor's emphasis gave man power over the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, over sea and land, but never over his fellow man.

The peace breach is healed over, the "Democracy" is harmonious, the new plank in the platform is as follows:

"GENERAL MCCLELLAN, IF ELECTED, WILL BE THE CREATURE OF OUR VOICE."—*Fernando Wood.*

The Evansville, Ind., *Journal* has traced up the story of the regiment that lately voted so solidly for McClellan at Cairo. We have not yet learned its number, but it is sufficiently identified in the following story:

This, as the President would say, reminds us of a little incident of human nature, told us by a gentleman residing in Cairo. Our river friend is an enthusiastic admirer and supporter of "Little Mac," as he was of Breckinridge in 1860. Meeting his old friend, who was also a prominent Democrat in 1860, he inquired the news.

"Oh! everything is wild for McClellan down this way," replied his friend.

"Ah! well, it is astonishing to see what a hold Little Mac has upon the affections of the people. Everywhere I hear the most unbounded enthusiasm for the hero of Antietam!"

"Yes," replied his friend, "except—" a train of three or four cars full of soldiers, every one of whom are 'hot for McClellan,' went up the road yesterday."

"Is that so? Well, I never saw or heard of the like in my life. It beats 1840 all hollow."

By this time quite a crowd had collected to hear this unusual talk. The boatman was in ecstacies, and was fully prepared to go his "bottom dollar on Little Mac."

"However, there is one thing I had like to have forgotten," said the boatman, "a train of Cairo gentleman," perhaps I ought to have mentioned it in the first place."

"What is it?" eagerly inquired the boatman, evidently anticipating a still stronger evidence of the popularity of his candidate.

"Those soldiers were all rebel prisoners of war."

We need not carry the joke any further, or attempt to describe the "phelinks" of the sold boatman.

General Intelligence.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have placed a new express train on the route between Philadelphia and this city. It leaves Philadelphia at 8 P. M. The cars upon this road are all being overhauled as to their doors. The doors will not, hereafter, open upon the side of the car, and be furnished with a contrivance preventing anybody from opening them from the outside. This will answer the same purpose as locking them. The object of locking doors was to prevent passengers from getting into the "through cars." When this is done, people are obliged to endure the annoyance of producing their tickets at every station.

A Devonshire physician lately while playing cards, fell off his chair in a fit. After half an hour's steady application of remedies he recovered, and immediately inquired "what are trumps?"

An Irishman, who accompanied a pack train from Sonora over the mountains, by the Sonora and Mono County Road, with freight for Aurora, lost one of his mules on the way. He started in search of the animal, and failing to find it, started back on the train, darkness overtaking him before he reached his destination. When within a mile of the train he saw a dark object; it was the mule—of course it was, and the Hibernian now started towards him. Just he was about to lay his hand on the head of the animal he discovered his mistake, and turning suddenly found himself face to face with a huge healthy bear locality. The supposed mule was a grizzly of immense size.—*Emeralda Union.*

The best gloves in the country are made in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. These gloves are of various kinds, mostly made from deer, goat, and sheep skins, the deer skins from South America and our own western territories, the goat skins from South America, the West Indies, Mexico, and the Sandwich Islands, and the sheep skins from England and the Cape of Good Hope. The skin of the English sheep is finer and more durable than ours, but the species known as the Cape sheep has a skin of a fibre so fine and elastic as closely to resemble kid, and capable of rivaling that elegant article, for which it is often sold.

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THE PULPIT.

THE VINE AND THE BRANCHES.

A SERMON

By Rev. J. H. WAGNER, Pastor of Grace German Reformed Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT.—"I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit: for without me ye can do nothing." —ST. JOHN XV-5.

The text and context contain the beautiful and eloquent allegory which declares to us the mystical union between Christ and his people. It, more strikingly than any other language does, teaches that the union existing between the Redeemer and the redeemed, is a real living, though spiritual union.

In it the closeness and reciprocity of the relation—Christ in them and they in Him—is set out more distinctly than perhaps any other figurative language which holy scripture employs. What striking language is this surely! How these words reflect forth His full consciousness of the majesty and power of His person in the relation He sustained to fallen humanity! I would have you observe, beloved, that in these words the Lord assumes a central position in respect to the whole family of mankind, so that all men stand in a relation to Him in which they are to one another, or to any child of man except only to Himself.

He does not present Himself as a chief man, pre-eminent among those galaxies of the great, which have graced the history of humanity of the world; but He is rather the centre of history, in whom all others must rest, and from whom they must derive their significance and true glory. Accordingly, then, we are not surprised when we hear Him calling Himself the *"True Vine,"* neither do we attempt, with vain reason, to reduce such language to a mere figure of speech. We do not so rob it of its sublime meaning, by insidiously intimating that it is a mere rhetorical flourish, by which to impose on the credulity of his simple-minded followers. No, God forbid; we believe that He is the *"True Vine."* Oh! Lord help our unbelief! Let us consider.

I. *How Christ Jesus is the True Vine.* This discourse of the vine and the branches, so full of gracious promises, with its exhortations and warnings, is generally conceded by the principal commentators of the Word to have been uttered to the Disciples in the guest chamber where the Lord had instituted his blessed supper, that richest of all legacies left by Christ to the Church, and at the time he announced those consoling truths, just before he started to the garden where he was betrayed into the hands of the vile soldiery, by the damning treachery of Judas. This similitude of the vine, was supposed by some to have been suggested by the nearness of a grape vine, which ran up and clung to the sides of the house, thrusting its luxuriant branches and vigorous tendrils into the window of the guest chamber.

Others suppose that it was suggested to him in his walk through a vineyard on his march over the Brook Cedron to the garden and beyond. But this can hardly be so, for then we must assume that these sayings with the High Priestly prayer of the 17th Chap. were uttered amid the quietness of the night, when the tumultuous bustle of the crowds that filled the streets during the Passover. But these suppositions do not command much interest in us. They are merely unnecessary. "The Lord required no such suggestions."

But why does Christ call himself the "vine?" Does he suppose the use of the similitude from the mere fact that the earthly vine possessed some attributes which were strikingly similar to his person and work? and therefore by figure He called himself the vine? Is He for no other reason the vine of humanity? and was this only an accidental illustration? Surely not, this is not a mere figure of speech mechanically made to serve the Lord's intention to declare the truth. No; Christ is the vine, the true vine of human nature, and that just as intimately as the branches are united to the earthly vine, so are Christians to Him, having its nature to pervade them as the nourishing sap does the stalk. The Holy Ghost, therefore, the vine of which the earthly stalk is the type. The vine that grows in our gardens we can yield its healthful nourishment, but then what is the use of talking? We are not of as much account as those fellows who stay at home and cry peace for fear of being drafted."

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"Oh! everything is wild for McClellan down this way," replied his friend.

"Ah! well, it is astonishing to see what a hold Little Mac has upon the affections of the people. Everywhere I hear the most unbounded enthusiasm for the hero of Antietam!"

"Yes," replied his friend, "except—" a train of three or four cars full of soldiers, every one of whom are 'hot for McClellan,' went up the road yesterday."

"Is that so? Well, I never saw or heard of the like in my life. It beats 1840 all hollow."

By this time quite a crowd had collected to hear this unusual talk. The boatman was in ecstacies, and was fully prepared to go his "bottom dollar on Little Mac."

"However, there is one thing I had like to have forgotten," said the boatman, "a train of Cairo gentleman," perhaps I ought to have mentioned it in the first place."

"What is it?" eagerly inquired the boatman, evidently anticipating a still stronger evidence of the popularity of his candidate.

"Those soldiers were all rebel prisoners of war."

We need not carry the joke any further, or attempt to describe the "phelinks" of the sold boatman.

General Intelligence.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have placed a new express train on the route between Philadelphia and this city. It leaves Philadelphia at 8 P. M. The cars upon this road are all being overhauled as to their doors. The doors will not, hereafter, open upon the side of the car, and be furnished with a contrivance preventing anybody from opening them from the outside. This will answer the same purpose as locking them. The object of locking doors was to prevent passengers from getting into the "through cars." When this is done, people are obliged to endure the annoyance of producing their tickets at every station.

A Devonshire physician lately while playing cards, fell off his chair in a fit. After half an hour's steady application of remedies he recovered, and immediately inquired "what are trumps?"

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guage to utter his gratitude, and in such self-abasing temper, to disclaim all his former works of self-righteousness and all his high undoubted claims to World adulation. Enthusiastically he declared that he did not live himself, but that it was "Christ that lived in him." It was the apprehension of this same idea, that engaged the early Church Fathers to pick up the refrain of the same song and in grateful accents to sound it along through the choirs, waves and aisles of the primitive church, and though dropped for a time, it was again taken up by the Reformers, and just as the echo of their voices die out we gather up its burden and join in like ascriptions of praise.

And now, beloved, let us with the vehemence of our wrought up souls cry out, away, away with that religion that places God afar off in the far-distant heavens, unapproachable, severe and repulsing in His holiness; to whom we dare not approach, but must remain cowering under the menacing rocks of Mount Sinai; away with that religion that represents Christianity as a mere assent of the mind to the doctrines of the Bible. This cannot change our hearts; this cannot cause to spring up the bond of sympathy and the sense of loving nearness to our Redeemer. Away with that theory of cold, calculating and self-righteous teachers, who claim that religion is the faithful obedience to the precepts and demands of the moral law of the Decalogue. To do this, you know well, is impossible. We must have another's righteousness to stand before the exacting Judge of that fearful Bar of Trial on the Judgment Day. But give us the religion that brings God near us in Christ, stooping to our infirmities, seeking us in the haunts of sin. Give us Christ; all of Him in our hearts: His life to become our life: His righteousness to become assimilated to our nature: His sympathies to soothe us: His presence to cheer us amid the disappointments of an empty delusive world: His strength, to fortify us against temptations: His wisdom, to unveil to our eyes the machinations of the Devil; and his constraining hand to guide us through the snares and pitfalls set out and dug for us, in our pathway, by our great enemy the devil.

We wish a new life within us; we desire to be ennobled; we pray to have Christ in us "the hope of glory."

In conclusion, beloved, you have been taught that Christ is the True Vine of Human Nature, and that ye who profess to be His followers are His "Branches."

In this great lesson, the Master is speaking of His disciples, of those who make His worship and service their profession. So then it is not that you may be "Branches," but that you are "Branches." It is because you are Christian professors; it is because you have been united unto Him; because you have been engrafted into Him by that great sacramental ordinance, Baptism; it is because of the strengthening in grace by the holy rite of confirmation, and because of your participation in the privileges accorded you in the Holy Supper, that you are called "Branches."

But you will observe, that Jesus, in this beautiful discourse, speaks of two kinds of branches, the fruitful and the unfruitful; they, who remain faithful to His blessed service, to comply more and more to His Holy Image, and they who are the backsliding christians, who have fallen from their first faith and no longer love their former Lord.

Oh, then you are Branches. What joy and ineffable privileges, as well as what awful responsibilities does this relation involve. Oh, that you would daily realize it, as I ask you, what kind of Branches are you? Are you Branches alive or Branches dead? are you branches green, or fruitless withered fig trees? the fruit of a pious life? are you branches which God, the vine-dresser of the vineyard, has pruned by the discipline of sorrow, and the afflictions of trials, that you may bear more fruit? or are you branches that will be broken from the trunk, to be forever removed and cast into everlasting fire? Which are you? Oh, tell me, which are you? This is a serious question. It should be answered at once. Oh, take it home with you to your closets. There let your self-communings circle around this solemn question. Let each one say, Oh, am I a fruit-bearing branch? Though I am a branch, am I bearing fruit? Though connected with the church I stand distinguished from them who consider Christ an insignificant being, perhaps an impostor; though I stand as one who will finally go to Him, not trusting in my only hope of salvation, yet have I the salt of sincerity to make savory my sacrifices of worship? Does my life reflect the Holy Gospel I profess? Is there, therefore, the vine of which the earthly stalk is the type. The vine that grows in our gardens we can yield its healthful nourishment, but then what is the use of talking? We are not of as much account as those fellows who stay at home and cry peace for fear of being drafted."

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Science and Art.

In a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, Mr. Dancel adverts to a circumstance hitherto completely overlooked by professional men who have made the cure of obesity their peculiar study, and which we think may be of interest to many persons desirous of ridding themselves of inconvenient corpulency. While collecting observations concerning the cure of obesity on men, he remarked that those who fed on substances containing little or no fat or adipose matter did not diminish in corpulency when they drank much, and it struck him that water and watery substances must have obesity. The experiments he made proved this to be a fact, and he now expresses surprise in his paper at finding that among the many experiments tried for the fattening of animals, the water often absorbed in considerable quantities by the subjects was never taken into account; while he now shows that water plays a great part in producing obesity, as may be perceived from the following experiments: Among the horses of the regiment of the Garde de Paris there was one remarkable for its leanness. At Mr. Dancel's request, the veterinary surgeon of the regiment diminished its daily ration of oats by a kilogramme and a half without modifying its ration of straw and hay; but at the same time he was provided with abundance of water, into which, from time to time, a little bran was put, so as to make up a total of 5 pound per day. On the 22d of May last this horse weighed five hundred and twelve kilogrammes; on the 17th of June its weight rose to five hundred and thirty kilogrammes, being an increase of eighteen kilogrammes in the course of twenty-seven days, although the pound of bran per day was no equivalent for the three pounds of oats daily served. In the same regiment there was an exceedingly fat mare, that could hardly carry its rider, and like fat people, used to drink a large quantity of water—as much as sixty litres per day. The quantity was reduced to fifteen litres per day, and the animal has now lost its obesity, and has resumed its former vigor.

—Mr. St. John adverts to the wonderful capability which trout possess of adapting their color to the color of the water in which they are placed. "Put a living black burn trout," he says, "into a white basin of water, and it becomes, within half an hour, of a light color. Keep the fish living in a white jar for some days and it becomes absolutely white, but put it into a dark-colored or black vessel, and, although on first being placed there the white-colored fish shows most conspicuously on the black ground, in a quarter of an hour it becomes as dark-colored as the bottom of the jar, and consequently difficult to be seen." We can entirely confirm the truth of this statement, and a striking illustration is to be found in two lochs in the north west of Sutherlandshire, separated only by a low ridge of land. In the one—which is full of dark moss water—the trout are nearly black; in the other—where the bed of the loch is limestone, and the water so clear that you can see the bottom where it is forty or fifty feet deep—they are almost as silvery in color as sea trout. Loch Brora, tou—another loch in the same country—affords a further corroboration of the truth of Mr. St. John's observations. That loch is divided into three sheets of water, united by narrows, where the lake assumes the appearance of a river. In the upper part, where the bottom is sand and fine gravel, the trout are clear in color, with bright vermillion spots; in the central division, where the bottom is not so clean, and the water darker, they also are dark in color, and their spots are not so bright; while in the lowest division of the lake, where the bottom is very muddy, the trout are quite black and ugly, though of larger size.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: "Skin the dogs and cats and put their hides to some profitable use; let the bone boilers have their bones. In one of the wards in Newark, New Jersey, where some thirteen hundred votes are polled, there are estimated to be about six hundogs—worthless, hungry curs—with about the same number of cats, to dispute possession in and about the dunghills of their masters and mistresses. We say kill and skin them. The skins of the biggest mastiffs are fit to be tanned for boots and shoes, or thick riding gloves; the skins of lesser dogs can be dressed white for gloves. And so of cats. Rid the world of some of these nuisances, and put their hides and bones to a better use than many of them would otherwise attain." Apropos of this subject, the Hartford (Conn.) *Press* has been shown a new kind of leather, made from rattlesnakes' skins, sent from California. The skins are tanned and are to be made up into slippers. In color they are brown, marked with black. Rubbed one way they are smooth as silk, but rubbed backwards they are very rough, the scales turning up as though the leather had been nicked with a knife. The skins measure about six feet in length. They are very delicate and easily torn, and are only valuable on account of their novelty.

If the blade of a well-polished knife be dipped into a basin of cold water, the particles of each of these two bodies do not seem to come in contact with each other; for when the blade is taken out the water slides off, leaving the blade quite dry, as if it had previously been smeared with some greasy substance. In the same way, if a common sewing needle be laid horizontally on a glass of water, it will not sink, but forms a kind of trench on the surface, on which it lies and floats about. This proceeds from the little attraction which exists between the cold water and the polished steel. It is necessary that both the knife, in the former experiment, and also the needle, should be dry and clean; otherwise the effect will not be produced. The needle must be carefully placed on the surface.

In the fishery department of the Irish Industrial Exhibition the special commissioners of Irish fisheries have just completed all the details connected with the models designed to illustrate the habits of the salmon and the most approved modes of conservation. One of the most attractive features of this display is what is called "the fish ladder." This consists in a series of steps placed in a sloping position down the face of a waterfall or weir, for the purpose of enabling the salmon to ascend the river during the spawning season. The plan has been applied with great success to the falls of Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo, which previously presented an insuperable obstacle to the ascent of the fish to the upper waters. The commissioners exhibit specimens of every variety used in the salmon fishery, and they likewise show an exceedingly curious kind of net used by the fishermen of Longinough for the capture of pollen, or fresh water herring. This net is seventy yards in length; it is made of the finest flaxen thread, and its cost is but small. The collection, which is on the whole very interesting, has been well arranged under the supervision of Mr. Thomas F. Brady, the secretary of the commissioners.—*Scientific American.*

A small balloon, constructed of goldbeater's skin, scarcely two feet in diameter, ascended from near London the other day, at 7:45 P. M., the wind blowing moderately from the N. W. A small tube fitted to the neck allowed the gas to escape as it expanded, and a paper car, filled with sand, which fell slowly through a small aperture in the bottom, was attached to the balloon, in order to compensate to a certain extent for the gradual loss of gas. At 8:20 A. M., the following morning, it descended at Hirschaid, near Bamberg, in Bavaria. The distance is about 500 miles in a direct line, and the time occupied, allowing for the difference of longtitude, as nearly as possible, twelve hours.

It is still debated whether the moon influences the weather, the more rigidly scientific denying its influence but the weather-wise insisting upon it. A recent work by Saxby, one of the latter school, lays down this rule, that there is always atmospheric disturbance when the moon crosses the earth's equator, or is at her greatest distance from it. That if the period of new moon occurs near either of these periods, it has a marked influence on the weather, which is greatly increased if at the same time the moon be in perigee.

An ingenious method for throwing rope to a ship in distress has been imagined by M. Bertineili, of Turin. It is well known that this is generally done by iron projectiles, which sink below the water if the rope they carry be short. M. Bartinelli's projectile is made of wood, which, though heavy enough to be shot to a great distance, is sufficiently light to float on the water, thus giving the crew in danger an opportunity of reaching it by some means or other, if it should happe to fall short.

Red sealing wax, of good quality, is made by carefully fusing a mixture of 48 parts of shellac, 18 of Venice turpentine, and 1 of Peru balsam, to which 32 parts of finely levigated cinnibar and some sulphate of lime is afterwards added. In the cheaper kinds, red lead is substituted for the vermillion, and there is much common rosin, which causes the wax to run in thin drops when melted. Black sealing wax is made of 60 parts of shellac, 10 of Venice turpentine, and 8 of finely levigated ivory black.

DENTISTRY.

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QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $ and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $18 to $25; not $18, $20 and $25, as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretense that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Soon as Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. aug20

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Great Saturday Night Bill. Three pieces.
A. M'KEE RANKIN,
as Cerwin and William.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the thrilling drama of
Terouse; or, the Orphan of Geneva.
Song.....Fannie Bart.
To be followed by the nautical drama of
Black Eyed Susan.
Double Dance.....Miss Sylvester and Jennie.
To conclude with
Urgent Private Affairs.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

LAKE & Co.'s
MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
The Model Exhibition of America for 1864.
THE SUPERB FORTY-HORSE TEAM
—AND—
THE DOLPHIN CHARIOT
constituting the most dashing and brilliant equipage ever attached to a traveling or stationary Exhibition. The pair and prancing steeds, magnificently caparisoned and driven by HENRY BERF, will precede the grand cortege into each places of exhibition; the uniformed Band, under the direction of Professor HERMAN LUDWIG, meanwhile awakening the musical echoes with exquisite harmony.
A CHALLENGE OF
$10,000!
Deposited in the First National Bank of Cincinnati, is thus wisely promulged, that we have
THE MOST SUPERB OUTFIT,
THE FINEST STUD OF HORSES,
THE BEST EDUCATED MULES,
And, beyond any other establishment, the most brilliant
GALAXY OF STARS!
Pittsburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1864.
Location—Red Lion Lots.
Performance Day and Evening.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under ten years of age.....25 cents.
se19:12

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I have been by the year the principal corsers in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jy8:ly

CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also Glengrey Kalten Reports.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. aug8-2m

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
82 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a fit out of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 26th, 1864.
ARMY WAGONS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., the 10th day of October, 1864, for the delivery of Army Wagons at Pittsburgh, Pa.
These wagons are to be made of seasoned timber, and built as per specifications, which can be seen in this office.
The bids must state how many wagons the bidder will deliver, and in what time.
Proposals must be marked "Proposals for Army Wagons," and addressed to Lt. Col. O. CROSS, Deputy Q. M. General, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Bonds will be required of successful bidders, in half the amount of the contract, signed by two good and sufficient securities.
The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.
Payment to be made on the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the undersigned shall be in funds.
Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General.
se27-12t

DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, No. 123 WATER street, under Monongahela House.
Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other iron manufacturers.
Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
se22-1m

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE.
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se13-6m

FOR FALL TRADE,
At
T. T. MYLER & Co.'s,
62 WOOD STREET.
A full stock of NOTIONS, FANCY and WOOLEN GOODS.
Many Goods bought early in the season, which we will sell at
LESS THAN PRESENT NEW YORK PRICE.
Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing.
se20 62 WOOD STREET.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.
ELISA NOR IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept20:1md

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.
The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.
It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.
Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.
Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent, per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.
Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over
$40,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.
And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information **AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.**
se1-2mdaw

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Grain, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 249 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's son & Co. se5-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 182 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au25

J. A. GRAFF. C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au5-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " Pure Brandy.
50 " Rectified Whisky.
100 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Sherry, "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BAISLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOH S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
jal2

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c, constantly on hand.
se15

G. B. JONES.....O. B. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9.

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.
JOHN SELFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, Pittsburgh.
jn1

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES and TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
No. 164 Smithfield street.
jy22:e-o-d

PANEL PAPERS For Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors. at No. 167 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 TOS. R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
AND PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se5

KEES & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, *Pittsburgh.*
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22:1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TO HELMOLD, 94 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No 254 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent.
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.
Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 254 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au15

FINANCIAL

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au14:tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—
JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
363 Broadway.
Authorized Capital, . . $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000.
All paid in,
10-10 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.
DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM A. KOBBE, | GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR., | SOLOMON L. HULL
GEO. A. WICKS, | C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON | J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.
We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. jy18:1mawdin

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
au16:1m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services to the public. Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell foreign exchange on all parts of the country.
The business which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1855, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to this Bank will receive prompt and thorough attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT HAYS, | G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, | ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, | SAMUEL REA.
WM. K. NIMICK, Pres't.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Treas.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.
se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, and will commence on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 or $100 should subscribe, as it will be making $3 or $6 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 6 per cent. gold bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh9:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & PORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 Market street.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, (One Square above the Bridge)
jy6-1y BIRMINGHAM, Pa.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 19 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Castings generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 241 Wood street.
JOSEPH'S PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all Kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERIES—
15 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
20 " P. R. do.
25 " Cuba do.
100 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
100 " A and B Coffee.
75 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
125 bags Rio Coffee.
25 " Java.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
250 boxes 8's, 10's, 7's and Navy Tobacco.
20 bbls. Garrett's Snuff.
50 kegs N. C. Soda, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at wholesale rates.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.
au20

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
se29-1y

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. R. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Peacock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore.
Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent.
jy19-1y 37 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second door.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.
Insures Cargoes on Steamboats and Canal Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:
WM. PHILLIPS, | SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT, | CHAS. J. L. HODGE,
JOHN E. PARKE, | WM. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISKEL, | JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES, | C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. R. HAYS, | CHAS. ARBUCKLE,
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. LEON, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.
Directors.
ISAAC JONES, | JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY, | Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS, | R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY, | Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN HEWS, Jr., | R. L. McCREERY,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, | ROBERT H. DAVIS.
se5:1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second door.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
Directors:
WM. BAGALEY, | JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, JR., | JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON, | S. HARRAGON,
R. F. JONES, | J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS, | JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE, | GEORGE SINGLAR,
BARCLAY PRESTON, | WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER. de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se24:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT for SALE, containing 24 Acres, all under cultivation. The improvements are a neat Cottage House, furnished in modern style; Barn and other outbuildings; large Orchard, 1,200 Trees, all bearing, of the very best selections; a fine Spring, great variety of Shrubbery, shade and ornamental Trees. Situated 6 miles from the city, 1½ miles from Leechburg Station, known as the lace country seat of Judge Howard. Four Acres Woodland, with Coal. Apply to
D. McGAIN & Co.
se29

FOR SALE or **EXCHANGE**
The subscriber will sell or exchange, for City Property, the COAL under the land of J. ISMAN, three miles from the city, on the Noblestown road. se28:1w

CHOICE VILLAGE RESIDENCE.—A new two-story Brick DWELLING high Attic Mansard Roof, Slate and Metal; finished in the best possible manner; doors walnut; frames oak; staircase oak, with walnut panellings; well-papered walls, and every convenience in the way of closets, &c., situated in the village of
NEW BRIGHTON,
on the second bank, on a lot 150 by 700 feet.
The grounds are highly cultivated and improved, and abound with choice varieties of Grapes, Fruit and Ornamental trees and shrubbery.
The property is convenient to the Railroad station, about five minutes' walk and is in the midst of dwellings of a similar class.
Access by railroad from and to Pittsburgh by seven trains each day daily, at the moderate expense, by commutation ticket, of $22 per quarter. Possession immediately.
Further particulars upon application to
S. S. BRYAN,
se28 Broker and Insurance Agent.

FOR SALE—
165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
2 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.
Enquire at
se10-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SAL

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, PRES. | J. R McCUNE, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 30, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6s of 1881 (ex.coup.)	103¼	102
U. S. 5-20s " "	103½	2,103¼
U. S. 10-40s " "	97	97½
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	94¼	95½
Gold	194½	
Pittsburgh Insurance		32
Pennsylvania Insurance (par 1/2 cash)		123½
Monongahela Navigation		48
Allegheny Valley R. R.	9¼	
Cleveland	106	
Steubenville R. R.		12
Allegheny & Manchester		60
Exchange Bank		72½
Citizens' Bank		70
Bank of Pittsburgh		69¼
Merchants & Manufacturers Bank	59½	
German Trust Bank	88¼	
3d National Bank		108
1st " Allegheny		107
Manchester Saving		48
Allegheny Bank	88½	
Diamond	94	
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	10½	
Columbia	80	
Ohio Valley		1½
Iron City		1½
Stella		1½
Federal		1½
Horse Neck		1½
Whitely		1½
Fayette	6¾	
Fleming & Blood		4½
Merchants'		3½
Phillips	6½	6¾
Cherry Run Central		2
Dennison	10½	13½
Noble & Delamater		13½
Oil Basin	9½	12
Quincy Mining		100
National		25
Northwestern	7	10
Rockland		12

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. 5-20s (ex. coup.) at	103½
Columbia Oil at	80
Phillips Oil at	6¾

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

Par Val.	Latest Sales.	Remarks.
100 second National	—	
100 Third National	108	
100 Fourth National	—	
50 Exchange	72¼	Div. May 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Citizens	71	" " 5 "
50 Pittsburgh	69	" " 5 "
50 Allegheny	—	" " 5 "
50 Mechanics	57	" " 5 "
50 Iron City	—	" " 5 "
50 Oil Basin	11	" " 5 "
1 0 First National	—	$4,000 ⅌ ann.
1 0 First National, A'g'ny	116	$4,000 "
50 Manchester Saw Mill	49½	4 ⅌ ct.
INSURANCE.		
50 Citizens	—	Div. June $6,00
42 Western	35¾	" May 12,00
52 Monongahela	52	" " $3,00
50 Eureka	50	" " $3,00
50 Pittsburgh	84¼	" Aug. $4,00
25 Allegheny	97	" July $5 00
50 Peoples	—	" " $4 00
50 Penns	—	
BRIDGE.		
25 Monongahela	30	Div. Sept. 3 ⅌ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	9¾	Div. July 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Hand Street	11¾	Div. July 5 ⅌ ct.
50 Mechanics Schuylkill	—	
50 Birmingham	85	Div. July $1 50
RAILROAD.		
50 Allegheny Valley	11	No Div.
50 Penna. Central	73¾	
100 Fort Wayne	106¾	Div. Aug. 2½ ⅌ ct.
100 Cleveland	106¾	No Div.
100 Connellsville	12¾	"
50 do (interest)	12¾	"
50 Steubenville	10¾	"
50 Chartiers	7	"
50 Millers'	5	"
50 Allegh'y & Manch'ter	50	"
50 Birmingham	41¾	"
50 Citizens	—	"
BANK.		
50 Pittsburgh	89¾	Div. July $2 50
25 Allegheny	—	" May $1 00
25 Birmingham	30¾	" June 5 ⅌ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.		
25 Lucesco	—	Div. Aug. 12 ⅌ ct.
10 North American	17¾	"
10 Dalzell	—	Div. Sept. 1 ⅌ ct.
10 Allegheny and Phila.	10¾	Div. Sept. 2 ⅌ ct.
50 Columbia	80	Div. Sept. 5 ⅌ ct.
1 Iron City	—	
2 Horse Neck	—	
5 Stella	—	
5 Federal	—	
20 Acme	—	
4 Whitely Creek and Sharon	—	
5 Fayette	—	
5 Story	—	
5 Fleming & Blood farm	4¾	
10 Olmstead	—	
10 Rynd farm	—	
10 Pierce	—	
Phillip	6	
Ohio Valley	1¾	
El Dorado	—	
Cherry Run Central	2	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
50 Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	11¾	
50 Monga'ela Navig'n	48	No Div. July $2 50
BONDS.		
Allegheny County 6's	90	Coupons Jan'y & July.
Pittsburgh 6's	79	do do do
Allegheny 6's	93	do do do
Allegheny City 6's	103	do do do
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	106	do do do
do 2d mortg	100	do April and Oct.
Connellsville R. R. 7's	95	do Jan'y and July.
Steub. R. R. 6's	77	
Alb. Co. Bounty 6's	86½	
Pitt'gh Bounty 6's	86	

FRIDAY, September 30, P. M.

—Oil Stock may be said to be moderately active. It is only a very low offer which can obtain a purchaser. Columbia sold again at the Board at 80, and Phillips at 6; Cherry Run Central, a favorite Company, is a drag at 2, and sold at auction at 1¾; Fleming & Blood is the only one which maintains its price, 4¾ having been bid with some freedom, and several hundred taken at that figure. A small lot of 110 shares was offered at the Board at 4½, but none of the members present had any order; Dalzell was offered at 9¾. It is still above the views of buyers.

—We published a few days since a list of the officers of the Cherry Run Central, viz: Ross Shotwell, President; John Watt, Treasurer; W.F. Gardner, Secretary. We learn that their capital is $250,000 divided into shares of One Dollar, each. It owns 229 acres in fee simple, and a number of leases and interests. The property is separated only by Cherry Run from the Humboldt Oil Refinery property, upon which a good well was struck a few days since.

The Company will probably, as is usual, publish a prospectus of their property, and give full particulars.

—The Bankers and Brokers Board held their monthly election for President and Vice President. J. B. Semple was re-elected, and J. R. McCune elected Vice President. Several new names have been recently added to the list which now embraces some twenty-five of our Banks and Banking Institutions. A. McTighe, Esq., was elected a member to-day.

—In most of the leading articles of produce at the port of New York, the receipts for the current year exhibit a large increase upon those of both 1862 and 1863. Whether they will continue at this rate during the continuance of the navigation season, must depend very much upon the course of speculators at Chicago and Cincinnati. The stocks there are very heavy, and are very much in the hands of speculators, who hold back for "a rise." They have it in their power, doubtless, to keep back supplies and sustain prices, if backed sufficiently by their bankers.

By holding their stocks until near the close of navigation, they could keep the seaboard cities bare of produce during the Winter, and thereby maintain present high quotations; but the policy of their adopting that course is more than questionable. Upon the Winter sales they would be able to realize high prices; but at the opening of navigation in 1865, they would have to throw upon the market a large surplus of stock, which would put down prices and make them a loss equal to the gain they had made during the Winter upon unnecessarily high prices.

Moreover, by undertaking to carry a large portion of their stocks until next Spring, they take all the risks arising out of changes in the military and political situation, which, in the judgment of a large number of merchants who are reducing their stocks of produce and merchandize at a heavy sacrifice, are by no means inconsiderable. It is quite possible that, in the event of important national victories, we might have a sweeping fall in prices and panic, in which event, the Western produce floarders, forsaken by their financial backers, would have to throw their stocks on the market, involving them in ruinous loss. Their true course lies in now following the natural course of prices which, in most cases, are sufficiently high to yield a handsome profit. The present, indeed, appears to be a peculiarly favorable opportunity for realizing upon produce. Where every kind of merchandise and of foreign product has declined from twenty to thirty per cent, in connection with the falling gold, Western produce has yielded comparatively little, and sells now for a higher value in gold than a month ago.

From a comparison it is clear that, estimated up in a gold basis, produce is now much higher than a month ago. Flour is 17½ per cent. higher; wheat about 6 per cent.; pork, 26 per cent., and lard 10 per cent. There thus remains a heavy fall in produce to be realized before prices are brought to the level required by the decline in gold. That such a fall will come is inevitable, unless we can dispense with our foreign trade in produce, for at present prices provisions and breadstuffs cannot be sent abroad. The latest advices from Liverpool report a downward tendency in the produce markets, so that there is nothing in the state of the foreign demand to justify the present distinction of the markets here to come down to the new gold basis. This hesitancy arises purely from speculative causes, both here and in the West, and and cannot long continue. Western holders of produce would consult their interest by taking due notice of these facts.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, October 1, 1864. }

Business was dull in all its various departments. Dealers are not disposed to take hold at this time. We are not alone in this respect. A general dullness seems to have taken hold of the market in all the leading cities. The extraordinary variations in the gold market have unsettled all other departments of trade; hence we have but few sales to record, as dealers are awaiting to see what will be the next move. The weather has changed for the better—the only change that could be made. It was passable yesterday. The heavy rains have caused a coalboat rise in the river. Unfortunately for our coal men, the amount of coal to go forward is unusually small, barely worthy of notice. What little can be got ready will start to-day. On the wharf business was not active. The Minerva, from Wheeling, had a moderate cargo, being a portion of the Robert Moore's freight. The Julia, from Zanesville, had all she could manage on the water; she will return to that port at four p. m. The Rocket has arrived from the Mississippi, after an absence of over three years in Government employ. She will probably be dismantled. She has most certainly done the country some service. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

FLOUR—The market was inactive. Buyers, at the present rates, are shy and are not disposed to take hold. They are awaiting for lower figures. Holders are not disposed to give way. They prefer holding on, hence while in other cities prices have materially declined. Prices with us have held their own. The sales were quite small. Extra at $10@10 25; Extra Family at $11. Some dealers decline selling lanced brands below $11 25.

GRAIN—We have nothing very interesting to note in regard to this article. The market was dull with more sellers than buyers. The receipts are on the increase, buyers generally are asking a larger concession than holders are disposed to submit to, hence we have but few sales to record. In a few days we expect the market will probably be more settled. Corn—Tuesday sales were learned of was two car loads at $1 54@1 55 at depot. Sale from store at the usual advance. Oats—Receipts liberal. Sales 1,700 bu, in lots, at 81@81c from depot and from store 2c per bushel in moderate demand. Small sales were made at $1 70@1 75 per bushel. Wheat was unchanged as regards prices or demand.

RYE—Firmer. Prices were well maintained. The demand keeps pace with the receipts. 14 loads were disposed of at the scales at $58@59 ⅌ bu.

BUTTER—The market at present contains an ample supply, and prices tend downward. We note a sale of 15 kegs packed at 35@38c.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off. We note sale of 7 bbls at 22c ⅌ doz.

BACON—The market was not active; sales only in a small way, for local purposes. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

APPLES—The receipts keep pace with the demand. Prices were unchanged. Sales 75 bbls at $5.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 50 boxes Western Reserve at 22½@23c.

DRIED BEEF—The market is nearly bare. We note sales in a small way at 25c for canvassed.

OILS—Market unchanged. Sales No. 1 Lard at $1 80@1 85; No. 1 Coal at $1 75 ⅌ gallon.

MESS PORK—The market was unsettled, and correct quotations could not be obtained.

SALT—Market steady. Sales 110 bbls No. 1 at $3 15 ⅌ bbl.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, October 1, 1864. }

PIG IRON.—We have nothing very interesting to note in regard to this article. The operations for some time past were limited. The week's sales were only in a small way for local purposes. The unsettled state of the Gold Market effects Iron the same as other articles. The stock on hand at present is not large. There is, however, sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Below will be found the week's transactions; while they exceed those of the previous week they yet fall short of the week preceding the last by several hundred tons.

SALES PIG IRON PER TON.

200 tons Coal Smelted mixture of
nails and L. E. Forges.....$70, 45 days.
200 tons Coal Smelted L. S. Ore.... $72, cash.
100 tons Neutral Anthracite Mill
Iron.....$70 50, cash.

SALES BLOOMS PER TON.

5 tons Juniata No. 1.....$160, cash.
1 car load Juniata No. 1.....$170, cash.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 30, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	⅌ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8½
1¼ to 1½, by ¾ to ¾ inch	9¼
1¼ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	8¾
1½ to 1⅞, by ⅛ and 3-16 inch	9
1½ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
¾ to ⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼

HORSE SHOE.

	⅌ lb
¾ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9¼

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9½
1¾ and 2	10
1¼ and 1½	10½
1 and 1¼	10¾
¾ inch	11¼
⅝ inch	11¾
½ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	⅛ and 9-16 inch	9
2¼ to 2¾ "	8¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9¼
⅞ to 2¾ "	8¾	9-16 inch	9½
¾ to 1 inch	9¼	⅝ inch	9¾
⅞, 2¼ and 2¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	12

OIL IRON.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¾	½ inch	9¼
⅞ and 1¼ inch	9	⅜ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9¾
⅞ and ¾ inch	9¼	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	12
" 27	13

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½ ⅌ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¾ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	9¾
1¾ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	⅌ Keg		⅌ Keg
10d to 6d Nails, 6 to 7	$9	2d Fine	11 87½
5d and 6d	9 37½	3d to 10d Lining	12 87½
4d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
3d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
2d and 4d	10 37½		

Casing Nails.

	Barrel.
10	⅞ inch	11 85
9	1 inch	10 85
8	1¼ inch	10 35
7	1½ inch	10 35
6	⅝ inch	9 85
5	¾ inch	9 35
4		
3		

10 13 | 6d | 9 85
10 38 | 8d | 9 85
10 13 | 10d | 9 35
10 13
10 13
10 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Flour Inspected.

UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, }
St. Louis, September 26. }

Report of flour inspected by the Union Merchants' Exchange Board of Flour Inspectors during the month of August, 1864:

Quantity.	Barrels.	Sacks.
Double Extra	18,999	
Single Extra	19,210	22,633
Unbranded	736	
Total	38,945	22,688

Toledo Lumber Market.

September 28.

First clear, $50; 2d clear, $45; 3d clear or box, $40; stock boards, $28; common boards, $23; culled boards, $16; fencing, $22; cull fencing, $16; flooring strips, $31; 2d do, $44; joist, scantling and timber, 28 feet and under, $28; A 1 18-inch sawed shingles, $6 50; No 1 16-inch sawed shingles, $5 50; clear and second dressed flooring, $43; common dressed flooring, $36; common dressed siding, $22; second and clear dressed siding, $28; dressed stock common 12-inch, $28; dressed common boards $25; lath, $4 50.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sept. 28.

The sales at the warehouses to-day amounted to 131 hhds, at lower rates than last week. At the Pickett Warehouse, 1 hhd sold at $7 50, 5 do at 8@9 75, 15 at 10@12, 10 at 12 25@14 25, 4 at 14 75@16 75, and 3 at 18@22. At the Ninth St 2 hhds frosted trash sold at $5@5 60, 6 at 8 30@9 70, 3 at 10 25@12 50, 6 at 21 25@21 at 3 at 28 25@30 24. At the Boone Warehouse 21 hhds sold at 17 30@9 90, 5 at 10@12 25 and 3 at 15@17 25. At the Louisville warehouse 18 hhds frosted trash sold at 5@6 75, 15 at 7 75@9 85, 3 at 10@12 25, 5 at 13@19 and 7 ranging from 20 25 to 28 25.

Cincinnati Tobacco Mrrket.

September 28.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco, at Bodmann's warehouse, were as follows; 14 hhds viz: 2 hhds Virginia at 22@22 50; 12 hhds Mason County Leaf, Logs and Trash: 2 at 8; 1 at $9 25, 1 at $11; 1 at $12; 3 at $14 50@18; 2 at $19; 1 at $20; 1 at $26 25. Receipts light.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864. }

BUSINESS—The market has presented no change for some days past. Dealers—at least buyers—have been holding off to see what figures would settle down at. The time has not yet arrived, the market being as unsettled as ever. The river to Oil City has been low. The late heavy rains have caused a rise in that stream. Boats will at once resume their trips to that point. We learn privately from a person who arrived yesterday, that Oil was steady at the wells at $7 00 ⅌ bbl., packages not included. The stock in the market at present is small. There is, however, no demand for export, which causes a quiet market. The last sale of Crude reported was at 30c ⅌ gallon, without packages. This was only in a small way. From New York we learn that the market was steady, without any quotable change in prices for Crude. The demand for Refined was limited, bonded having the preference. There were no receipts by the river since our last.

LUBRICATING OILS were unchanged, and Duck Creek was held at 70c, ⅌ gallon. Stocks moderate.

TAR was steady with a limited demand and we quote small sales of No. 1 at $7 75@8 ⅌ bbl. CRUDE OILS were nominal with more sellers than buyers at this time. We omit figures as they are very irregular.

REFINED OILS—The market has undergone no change, and as it would be impossible to give correct quotations we omit them.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Fisher Bro	274	J. Wilkins	173
J. Gallagher	39	Strickler & Co	171
	314		
Total			971

Imports of Oil per Alegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Company, 144 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

King & P, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Sill & Company, 50 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Report.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1864.

The oil market has been fluctuating since our last report, and we note a slight decline from last week's quotations. We have conflicting reports in regard to transactions, but 48 50 per barrel at the wells may safely be set down as the average price. Operations in boiling are being carried on extensively, but we have as yet no corresponding increase of daily production.

The excitement in Oil territory appears to be as great as two months ago. Oil stocks are in demand, and are readily disposed of.

Cherry Run is still the center of attraction. There are now almost fifty wells producing oil on this stream, and no dry wells. What is peculiar, the wells show little signs of oil until they have pumped a dirty, sooty sediment. The Cherry Run territory is just now attracting the attention of speculators as whether profitably or otherwise we are not advised.—*Monitor.*

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 50	"
10x23 to 13x24	7 75	"
17x21 to 14x28	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x36	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x36	11 50	"
28x31 to 18x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	15 30	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
10x46 to 30x48	25 80	"
30x52 to 34x60	32 00	"
36x60 to 40x80	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Oct. 1

The market during the week was dull with a limited demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$25 00
I-X—10x14	30 00
I-C—12x12	26 00
I-X—12x12	31 50
I-C—11x10	27 00
I-C—14x20	32 00

BLOCK TIN ⅌ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Cine Sheets	90c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Oct. 1, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 50
XX do	11 00	XX do do	6 00
India do	12 00	India do do	6 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 50

These dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, October 1, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ⅌ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ⅌ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ⅌ lb, cash	51
Copper Bottoms, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85
Brass Kettles, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Oct. 1, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ⅌ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

New Orleans Market.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1864	...bales.	4,575
Arrived past week	1,444	
Arrived previously	226—	1,670
		6,245
Exported past week	505	
Exported previously	1,388—	1,923
Stock on hand and on ship board, bales.		4,322

Sugar—The market for this article remains at a stand still, owing to the very light stock and to the high prices asked, and the only sales we have transpired since the Ninth inst. were 50 hogsheads Yellow Centrifugal, in bond, at 15c, 10 boxes Cuba No. 8, out of bond, at 20c, 20 boxes No. 12 at 21c, and 19 boxes No. 13 at 22c ⅌ lb. There have been no receipts of sugar throughout the week for round lots, but operators could not agree as to prices. We omit quotations on account of the absence of regular trade operations. Arrived since the 8th inst. 3 hhds from New York, for Government account, 31 bbls. Cleared since the 8th inst. for New York 93 hhds, Philadelphia 9 bbls.

Molasses—There is no market for this article, and we have no sales to report this week except the 20 bbls sold to Government yesterday, at 90c ⅌ gallon. The quantity on hand is 31 bbls. Cleared since the 8th inst. for New York 83 hhds, Philadelphia 9 bbls.

Rice—There is no material change in this article, and we have no sales to report this week except 50 bbls fair to the Government yesterday, at 9½c ⅌ gallon. The quantity on hand is 88 50 per barrel at the wells may safely be set down as the average price. Operations in boiling are being carried on extensively, but we have as yet no corresponding increase of daily production.

The excitement in Oil territory appears to be as great as two months ago. Oil stocks are in demand, and are readily disposed of.

Cherry Run is still the center of attraction. There are now almost fifty wells producing oil on this stream, and no dry wells. What is peculiar, the wells show little signs of oil until they have pumped a dirty, sooty sediment. The Cherry Run territory is just now attracting the attention of speculators as whether profitably or otherwise we are not advised.—*Monitor.*

Pittsburgh Glass Market.

WINDOW GLASS.

CITY BRANDS—SINGLE STRENGTH.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 40	Box.
8x10	5 75	"
8x11 to 10x12	6 10	"
8x13 to 10x14	6 50	"
8x15 to 12x16	6 85	"
11x18 to 14x18	7 20	"
13x19 to 14x22	7 50	"
10x23 to 13x24	7 75	"
17x21 to 14x28	9 35	"
10x30 to 24x36	10 10	"
24x37 to 30x36	11 50	"
28x31 to 18x42	13 00	"
20x44 to 30x44	14 40	"
10x45 to 30x45	17 25	"

DOUBLE THICKNESS.

6x 8 to 7x 9	$10 80	Box.
8x10	11 50	"
8x13 to 10x14	13 00	"
8x15 to 12x16	15 30	"
15x20 to 16x28	17 25	"
20x42 to 32x44	21 60	"
10x46 to 30x48	25 80	"
30x52 to 34x60	32 00	"
36x60 to 40x80	36 00	"

Pittsburgh Tin Plate and Block Tin Market.

PITTSBURGH Oct. 1

The market during the week was dull with a limited demand. Prices have declined. The present rates per box are:

I-C—10x14	$25 00
I-X—10x14	30 00
I-C—12x12	26 00
I-X—12x12	31 50
I-C—11x10	27 00
I-C—14x20	32 00

BLOCK TIN ⅌ lb.

Block Tin	68c	Bar	70c
Cine Sheets	90c	Spelter Slabs	25c

Pittsburgh Ale and Porter Market.

Oct. 1, 1864.

The demand for Pittsburgh manufactured was never better than at the present time. The following are the current prices:

X Ale barrels	$10 00	X Ale half barrels	$5 50
XX do	11 00	XX do do	6 00
India do	12 00	India do do	6 50
Porter do	9 00	Porter do do	5 50

These dollars in addition to the above will be charged for barrels and two dollars for half barrels, which will be allowed on their return.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

PITTSBURGH, October 1, 1864.

The demand was fair and sales regular, at the following:

Braziers' ⅌ lb, cash and time	70 @72c
Bar and Bolt, ⅌ lb, cash	70 @72
Ingots, ⅌ lb, cash	51
Copper Bottoms, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85
Brass Kettles, 5 ⅌ ct. off for cash	85

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

Oct. 1, 1864.

The market was firm at the late advance, viz

Water, ⅌ lb	10 cts.	Soda	12 cts.
Butter	12	Sugar	15
Boston	12		

New Orleans Market.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand, Sept. 1, 1864	...bales.	4,575
Arrived past week	1,444	
Arrived previously	226—	1,670
		6,245
Exported past week	505	
Exported previously	1,388—	1,923
Stock on hand and on ship board, bales.		4,322

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